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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1873. NO. 98.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial have regularly from the Postoffice. Any one who takes a paper from another's, or whether it is directed to his name or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for December.

Increase for the Month, $1,684,307.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.—The following is an abstract of the official public debt statement for the month of December:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,342,084,150 00
Five per cent. bonds	41,587,700 00
Total coin bonds	$1,756,451,450 00
Lawful money debt	17,428,000 00
Matured debt	4,084,230 00
Legal tender notes	356,642,224 00
Certificates of deposit	23,370,000 00
Fractional currency	45,722,051 00
Coin certificates	25,363,300 00
Total without interest	$472,991,356 00
Total debt	$2,231,191,025 00
Total interest	36,567,167 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	74,859,275 00
Currency	9,776,573 00
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	23,370,000 00
Total in Treasury	109,605,849 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,252,338 00
Increase during the month	1,684,307 00
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co.'s, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,936,705 00
Interest paid by United States	16,570,525 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,006,002 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,564,573 00

With reference to the increase of the public debt it can be said that it is more nominal than real. When the account is made up in the middle of January for the month of December, there will be shown to be an absolute decrease of the debt probably of between three and four million dollars. Among the returns wanted are the bank accounts and other revenues from all sources. Quarter bills of government expenses are charged as soon as the warrant issues for their payment, often long before the money is drawn, while the returns for receipts from distant places are often not entered until long after the money is in the hands of the proper officers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The city goods store of George J. Hart & Co., on East Water street, Milwaukee, was robbed on Tuesday night of from $2,000 to $3,000 worth of silks.

The Sixth Kentucky District reports $1,800,000 as the December collection of internal revenue.

The new code of California took place yesterday, and over one hundred incorporations are at the field to avail themselves of the provisions of the new code.

A St. Louis dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says that a block of three buildings were burned there on Wednesday, involving a loss almost entirely on buildings, of $24,000; insured for $12,000 in the North American, Philadelphia.

Dr. Harry Prindle, President of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb at New York, died on Wednesday, aged seventy-nine.

John Priestley, Treasurer of the Century Club at New York, and a literary celebrity, died on Tuesday, aged ninety-six years.

Capt. John Cameron, a member of the New York police force for twenty years, dropped dead on New Year's while in the act of stepping upon a street car, in Fifth avenue, last evening. He held high rank among the Masonic fraternity.

The Maine Legislature organized on Wednesday, with John B. Foster of Bangor, as President of the Senate, and G. F. Webb, of Waterville, as Speaker of the House.

Joseph Jefferson appeared as Rip Van Winkle, at Baltimore, Wednesday night.

The Fifth Avenue Theater, adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, was destroyed by fire New Year's afternoon. It broke out just after the matinee audience had dispersed. The building was owned by the widow of James Fisk; loss estimated, at $30,000. The lessee, Augustin Daly, losses $50,000 in scenery, wardrobes, &c. Mesdames Gilbert and Davenport are reported to have lost their diamond jewelry, valued at several thousand dollars, while Messrs. Lester Wallack, Lady Ringold and Clark are also heavy losers. All the musical instruments of the orchestra, the library and music are destroyed. Mr. Daly has no insurance on his property.

New Year's customs were thoroughly observed at the National capital. The Executive Mansion was crowded. The diplomatic corps attended *en masse*. The Cabinet and Supreme Court were fully represented, while Congress, the army and navy and citizens were on hand in large numbers. Most of the Cabinet members also held receptions, and the home of General Sherman was literally thronged with army officers.

By the falling of a scaffolding at the Liberty copper mines, in Frederick county, Md., Tuesday, twenty-six miners were precipitated several hundred feet into the pit, and eight seriously injured.

The steamers Erin, from London, Egypt, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from Stettin, arrived at New York on Wednesday.

A. T. Stewart has presented one thousand dollars to the fund for disabled firemen of New York.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that several of the Warmouth tax collectors have fled, one, named Blanchard, being a defaulter for $30,000. It is also reported that there will be an attempt to inaugurate a special Canary State officials on the 9th instant, and trouble is anticipated.

The Massachusetts Legislature was organized on Wednesday by the election of Dr. Loring as President of the Senate, and John E. Sanford Speaker of the House. Governor Washburne was inaugurated yesterday. In his address he stated that while disaster has caused commercial embarrassments, the public finances are gratifying. The funded debt has been reduced two millions during the year; the total funded debt is now about twenty-seven millions. He considers the labor question as of first importance.

Five more bodies were exhumed from the ruins of Brooks' Furniture fire, New York, on Wednesday, and identified as those of Margaretta Donahue, Mary Donahue, Charlotte Bell, Margaret Bell and Bridget McGrath. Two more girls, Mary McCarthy and Eliza Hartford are yet missing.

James L. Watson, a native of Savannah, Georgia, and Benjamin Crowder, an Englishman, have been tried at Debruin, Hungary, and the former sentenced to six months' imprisonment for remarks not considered complimentary to the Emperor, and the latter to three months for resisting arrest on the same occasion.

At Albany, N. Y., yesterday, Mary Jane Wells shot Thomas J. Connors while he was attempting to force an entrance into her house. Connors's wound is serious. The woman is in custody.

Governor Dix has assigned Hon. Noah Davis to the Supreme Court, general term, of New York city.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has instructed the police to report every gambling house, lottery shop and disorderly house in the city.

The law against selling liquor on Sunday and after midnight will hereafter be rigidly enforced in the District of Columbia. A single violation in these respects will debar the proprietors of saloons from receiving another license.

Fears of a sudden thaw and freshet in the Hudson are apprehended.

The Ohio Legislature met yesterday, and Governor Noyes transmitted his annual message.

The Philadelphia branch of the Civil Service Association have received a letter from President Grant, returning thanks for the warm endorsement of his action regarding the appointment of Postmaster of Philadelphia, and the friends of the civil service of the government.

Governor Palmer has granted a respite for forty-five days in the case of McNulty, who ordered his wife at Chillicothe, Illinois, and who was to have been hanged at Peoria tomorrow. This is to allow his counsel to argue a motion for a writ of supersedeas before a majority of the Supreme Court.

It commenced raining in Chicago shortly after twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, and continues. The rain freezes on the telegraph wires, which are prostrated in nearly every direction.

The thermometer at Bath, Me., yesterday morning indicated 12 degrees below zero. The same cold weather experienced in New England is in duration the longest for many years.

Seven convicts escaped from the New York prison, at Auburn, yesterday afternoon. The escape was prospected and led by Dan Noble, the Lord bond robber.

Daniel Sterns, of Berea, Ohio, an old and esteemed citizen and one of the founders of that place, died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy.

The Tennessee Legislature meets at Nashville next Monday. Many members have already arrived, foremost amongst them the candidates for official position. Many attempts will be made to combine Johnson men and Republicans against the Democrats.

Yesterday a young woman named Mary Egbert died suddenly at the house of Mrs. Frost, on Third street, Cleveland, Ohio from apoplexy, and on the head. Suspicion of foul play was raised and Mrs. Stewart and three other persons were taken into custody to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Rum Crazed Old Man Kills His Wife in a Quarrel for Whisky, and Attempts to Burn Her Body.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, January 2, 1873.

Another shocking and sickening murder has been committed here. The circumstances and evidence indicate the fact that an old man named Cornelius Heatherton, a confirmed sot, killed his wife in a quarrel for the possession of a bottle of whisky, striking her on the head several times with the poll of an ax or hatchet. When the body was found lying on the floor of the house, where the two lived alone, it was nude, the clothing having been burned off and the flesh in parts roasted. There were wood ashes upon the abdomen, and a burned shingle was found, with a bottle of spirits, near the body. Heatherton's coat and underclothing were burned and scorched, and it is believed the Coroner's jury will substantiate the belief that after committing the deed the rum crazed man built a fire upon the body, thinking to hide the traces of his crime. He denies the act from first to last. Heatherton is in jail awaiting examination before the Mayor on Saturday morning. Both husband and wife belonged to the dregs of society.

Unless our recollection be at fault the author of this old almanac was Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, Mass., the father of Fisher Ames, the most eminent and deservedly distinguished man of his times. This Dr. Ames was a man of remarkable acuteness and wit, and is said to have added to great professional skill a superior knowledge of national philosophy, astronomy and mathematics. He died as early as 1764, while Fisher, his youngest son, was still in his infancy.

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CASUALTIES.

Young Man Accidentally Shot and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, January 2, 1873.

A young German named Henry Single, of Steubenville, Ohio, who with a party of friends came down New Year's Eve to attend a ball in Wellsburg, W. Va., was accidentally shot in the latter place, about ten o'clock yesterday morning. A party of them were standing together when Joseph Letzikus was carelessly handling a revolver, which was discharged, the ball entering Single's right temple. He died at eleven o'clock last night.

Collision of Trains—Eight Negroes Killed—Patti and Troupe in the Wreck.

ATLANTA, GA., January 2.—The up and down passenger trains on the Macon and Western Railroad came in collision about thirty-seven miles from this city this morning. Eight negroes were killed and ten or twelve negroes and three whites injured. Three cars and one engine were wrecked. Camilla Patti and troupe were on board. Their wardrobe and piano were destroyed. The members of the troupe were unhurt. Patti was active in giving relief to the wounded.

Collision on the L. C. and L. Railroad—Fireman Killed.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Passengers who have arrived here state that the train east on the L. C. and L. Railroad this morning was behind time and run into a locomotive coming off the switch at London, seventeen miles from Indianapolis, and killed Mike Hannon, fireman of the passenger engine. His body was taken back to Indianapolis.

CRIMES.

The Hibler Homicide Trial at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 2, 1873.

In the Criminal Court to-day the case of Hibler, for wife murder, was continued. Four witnesses were examined. The court room was crowded as usual. A son-in-law of deceased, John Kehler, gave testimony, in the main corroborative of that of former witnesses, as to the position of the prisoner and deceased, shooting, his statement being about the gun being loaded, &c. David Robinson, policeman, who assisted in arresting Hibler, confirmed the testimony of the last witness in the shape of statements made by Hibler on his arrest, about his knowledge of the gun being loaded. Justice Ryan, who took the dying woman's statement about the shooting, was placed on the stand, but some legal questions arising his examination was deferred until to-morrow. Other witnesses testified on important points.

Inauguration of Gen. Dix as Governor of New York.

ALBANY, January 1.—Governor Dix and Lieut. Governor Robinson were inaugurated in the Assembly Chamber at eleven o'clock today. The Capitol was densely crowded. Retiring Governor Hoffman made a brief address, complimenting Gen. Dix, upon his distinguished civil and military services to the State and country and for the ability and fidelity with which he had discharged the many varied trusts committed to him. The Governorship of New York is a post of great honor, of labor and responsibility. Gov. Dix would bring to the office an experience in public affairs which no other Governor can boast, and will therefore more easily bear its burdens. The people would, he was sure, give him a cordial support in every effort to promote the public good. General Dix, in reply, was received with a deep sense of courtesy the kind reference to his past official life, and the more so as coming from one who had received repeated marks of the confidence of fellow-citizens, and always so responded to it as to command their respect and appreciation. He was conscious of the difficulties to present himself to the public in the duties of the office, of one who met them so ably and satisfactorily. He regarded the decided expression of popular opinion at the late State election as a strong declaration in favor of a marked line of policy which would sensibly lighten his burden. The General concluded by saying that he knew he should meet with unaffected kindness from the people of Albany, and by an expression of cordial good wishes to Gov. Hoffman in the voyage he was about to take to the Eastern hemisphere. The oath of office was then administered to Gen. Dix by the Secretary of State.

Wheat and Corn Crop of the Great West.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—The morning papers give very elaborate reviews of the trade and commerce of St. Louis. The *Democrat* adds a new feature by a map covering two entire pages, showing the country from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, designed especially to present a view of the great water route for the products of the Mississippi valley to European markets. It also gives a large amount of information concerning the States in the Mississippi basin, and sets forth the relations of St. Louis to them. It further gives a statement from J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, of the products of the Mississippi valley *for 1872*, not before published, from which it appears that the corn crop of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas is larger than in 1871, except in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The wheat crop is larger in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, very nearly as large in Illinois, reduced in Michigan, and greatly declined in Missouri and Kansas. There has been a large increase of potatoes in Illinois, small and variable in Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana, and a decrease in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The *Republican's* statement also has a special feature in the shape of a statistical table of the entire cereal tonnage of the United States, which has never been published before, showing the number of steam vessels and their tonnage owned within the several custom districts and ports of the country.

Remarkable Meteoric Shower at Sea.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The ship R. C. Winthrop, from Antwerp, reports, November 27th, latitude 34.13 north, longitude 17.19, west of Madeira Island, bearing south half east, distant one hundred miles, witnessing a meteoric shower, commencing on the night of meeting on and a half hours. The first hour, as near as could be judged, there were from nine to twelve hundred meteors in the air constantly, the second hour from six to seven hundred, and the third half hour were gradually disappearing. About four-fifths of the meteors appeared like small balls of fire moving through the air leisurely, but others passed with great velocity, and left in their track a trail of fire resembling that in the wake of army rockets.

Mail Bags Damaged—A Mystery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INGNOXO, OHIO, January 2, 1873.

Three or four sacks of mail, which came overland from Schofville last night, were badly damaged by fire. No one there seems to know how it was done, as the mail comes and goes during the night. The supposition is that it was fired by passengers smoking in the mail car while on its way here. It would be a great loss for the Postmaster General to look after the mail business in this region, as it is.

Inauguration of Governor Caldwell of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1.—Governor Caldwell and other State officers were inaugurated to-day. The Governor, in his address, declared that he did not intend to take the part of a partisan. Other things being equal, he should give patronage to his party friends, but when he could not fill an office from his own party acceptably to himself, he would consider it his duty to select a good man from the opposite party.

The works of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company at Ainsworth, Illinois, were burned on Wednesday. Loss $170,000; insurance $20,000.

THE Ayers Latin School will reopen on Monday, January 6th.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

"America---Its Past, Present and Future."

What a Massachusetts Prophet Predicted One Hundred and Sixteen Years Ago.

[From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal.]

We recently had before us a copy of an old almanac, printed in Boston in 1758, entitled "An Astronomical Diary, by Nathaniel Ames," which contained an interesting and most remarkable article on "America—its Past, Present and Future," portions of which were copied at the time of perusal, and now transfer to our columns as singularly prophetic of our times. We have no means of knowing who the writer of the article was, except that it is apparently the production of the author of the Astronomical Diary, who seems to have accompanied this edition of his work with many acute and ingenious observations upon the political and other topics of the day.

Unless our recollection be at fault the author of this old almanac was Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, Mass., the father of Fisher Ames, the most eminent and deservedly distinguished man of his times. This Dr. Ames was a man of remarkable acuteness and wit, and is said to have added to great professional skill a superior knowledge of national philosophy, astronomy and mathematics. He died as early as 1764, while Fisher, his youngest son, was still in his infancy.

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FROM MEXICO.

Stage Robbers—Santa Anna Expected to Arrive at Vera Cruz—The Rosecranz Railroad Project—Opening of the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico Road—Remarks of President Tejada in Closing Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 24.—The Toules stage was attacked by a band of thieves between Chapultepec and the capital and robbed, after which the robbers cooly started into the capital ahead of the diligence.

The *Journal* says General Santa Anna is expected in Vera Cruz during the month of January.

The Mexican Congress adjourned without finally passing the Rosecranz project. An English company has entered as competitors with the Plumb and Rosecranz schemes. The Vera Cruz and City of Mexico Railroad has been finished, and preparations on a grand scale are being made for the inauguration festivities. Mexican journalists have arranged to receive representatives of the European press. President Lerdo De Tejada, in his speech at the closing of the Congress, said the sending of embassies to Spain, Germany and Guatemala had been decided on, and that the creation of the Rio Grande Commission was of the greatest import, as it would sustain the interests of the Republic on the new international complications, which the government ought to prevent. The President also asked permission to borrow a million dollars on account of the exchequer, and promised that railroad projects would receive equal attention, and Congress be informed of them.

THE WAR IN CUBA

Regulars Withdrawn from Havana—Activity of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, December 30.—All the available regular troops in Havana, numbering four hundred, commanded by General Chinchilla, went to Holquin on Saturday. The volunteers consequently again mount guard on the fortifications about the city. Acting Captain General Ceballas has sent the Judge Advocate to investigate the recent operations at Holquin. The journals say that only five officers and four privates were killed there. The insurgents carried off the regimental chest. The insurgent sympathisers say that the rebels will soon hold an election for Julio Sanguily and Carlos Cespedes, with Ignatieo Agramonte as President. Their object is to create a favorable impression abroad and avail themselves of Agramonte's superior abilities and energy.

HAVANA, December 31.—On the night of the 22d inst. the insurgents attacked the town of Magaraba, but were repulsed by the troops. Next, however, before they had burned eight houses in the town. On the night of the 28th inst. the gens d'armes repulsed a body of insurgents who were marching to attack the fortified place of Maraguan.

Frozen Feet of a Destitute Girl Amputated—Her Story.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 2, 1873.

At the County Infirmary, yesterday, Dr. J. W. White, of this place, assisted by Dr. Moore, of Ironton, and Dr. Preston of Ashland, Ky., successfully amputated both feet at the lower third of the ankle, of a girl fifteen years old, named Mary Wilkens, who had both of her feet frozen. Her story is as follows: She went into a barn at Helia landing, on Sunday night, to sleep. Her feet were both frozen that night, and she lay there until the next Sunday night, when she was discovered and taken to the infirmary. Gangrene had set in, and it was necessary to amputate both feet. She says she had but two pieces of bread to eat during the seven days.

Anthracite Coal Mining Difficulty.

POTTSVILLE, January 2.—The coal operators having made a compromise proposition for 1873, namely: basis of 1872, shipping 4 down if coal declines as low as $2 25 per ton minimum. This has been presented through the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and until it is accepted there will be very few collieries worked. All the collieries are for the present now stopped, but it is expected that the men will accept the offer and work will be speedily resumed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Vienna Exposition Appropriation.

Increase to $300,000 Desired.

Falling Off in Baltimore Commerce.

Ice Blockade of the Potomac.

Pacific Railroad Monopolies.

Town Sites on the Northern Road All Disposed Of.

The December Expenditures.

The Public Debt Statement.

Texas Pacific Railroad Progress.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION DIFFICULTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1873.

Vienna Exposition Appropriation.

General Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, announces his intention to ask the Senate to increase the appropriation pending in Congress toward the expense of the American department from one hundred thousand dollars, voted by the House, to three hundred thousand dollars, the amount originally named by him, and which he says is absolutely necessary. It is doubtful, however, if the House can be induced to consent to the proposed increase, considerable opposition having been made to the amount already allowed. General Van Buren says that with prompt action by Congress he hopes to be able to dispatch the Guard and Supply, naval vessels, which will transport American articles, by the 15th of next month.

The Trade of Baltimore.

The trade and commerce of Baltimore for the last year has been less in the aggregate in nearly all imported articles than in 1871. The customs receipts were $7,708,452, or over one million dollars less than last year, the reduction being mainly occasioned by the addition of coffee to the free list, and the general reduction of duties under the act of last session. The shipments of flour were 282,272 barrels, only a little more than half those of 1871; and the receipts of coffee 385,338 bags, about three-fifths the amount for the previous year. The foreign exports during the year were valued at $17,568,301, and included 42,569 hogsheads of tobacco, 3,133,490 bushels of wheat, and 4,000,000 bushels of corn.

Potomac Closed by Ice.

The ice blockade in the Potomac still continues, and closes the river for sixty miles below this city. The ice crop in Virginia will be large.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1873.

The Pacific Railroad Monopolies.

The publication of the contract of the Union Pacific Railroad with the Wyoming Coal Company has called out information in regard to the contract of the Northern Pacific Railroad by which that company has disposed of all the town sites on the entire line of the road to the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company. The terms of the contract are not definitely known. The President of the Land Company is one of the Directors of the Northern Pacific, named Thomas, and resident of Burlington, Vermont. The contract was made under the former management of the road and it is understood that the present officers are much opposed to its terms, but are powerless to rid themselves of it. There was an error in stating the amount of the drawback the Wyoming Coal Company was to receive from the railroad on all the coal transported for outside parties. The amount was twenty-five per cent. on the amount of freight charges, instead, as printed, of twenty-five cents per ton.

Pertinent Point, Perhaps.

General Butler is credited with the comment upon the receipt James Brooks displayed in the House for the money his son-in-law paid for the stock, to the effect that the receipt was not stamped, and he must have been given since the passage of the law making stamps unnecessary.

Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts.

The large excess of public expenditures over receipts during the past month, amounting to over one million six hundred thousand dollars, is partially accounted for by the fact that the bank tax of three millions, which was paid during December, does not appear in the course of business in the receipts of that month. When the accounts are finally settled and the expenditures by warrant for December are made up, the greater part of the unfavorable balance will probably disappear.

The Public Debt Statement.

The statement issued to-day is the first under the present administration which has failed to show a monthly decrease of the debt, ranging from ten hundred thousand dollars in March, 1869, to twenty millions in June, 1870. The receipts from internal revenue during the last month were less than seven millions, and other currency receipts merely nominal. The statement shows an increase of about half a million in legal tenders during the month, and of two millions in fractional currency. The cash on hand contains a larger amount of coin and smaller of currency than that of a month since.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

Ex-Solicitor General Bristow, President of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company, which is now building the Texas Pacific Railroad, leaves this city in a few days for Texas, to attend the meeting of directors and personally interested in the work for a tour of personal inspection in Northwestern Texas and along the line of the road. A Marshall, Texas, letter, of the 24th ult., says that six thousand men are now grading the road between that point and Fort Worth, and that the track-laying will begin as soon as the rise in Red River enables the necessary supplies to be brought up.

Congressional Examinations—A New Difficulty.

An illustration of a new difficulty in the operation of the competitive examination system exists just now in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. Examinations will be held next week to fill ten vacancies in clerkships of the second class, and thus far of the applications for the place only seventeen of only twenty-four have made application for examination for promotion. The clerks who have applied for examination are not, as a rule, the most competent or deserving of promotion, and would not probably include all from whom the Auditor would select if the matter were left to his discretion.

The Naval Appropriations.

The total amount appropriated by the annual naval bill, about completed by the House Committee, is $18,864,000, about a million and a quarter less than the estimates, and one-quarters less of a million more than a similar bill last year. The increase is mainly due to the item of $7,500,000 for completing engines.

Will Contest Abandoned.

The relatives of the late Dr. Aulleck, brother of Mrs. Robeson, abandoned their contest of his will in court to-day, and the estate was given to Mrs. Robeson. A Treasury Department clerk, to whom he was clandestinely married in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1872.

INAUGURATION DAY.

The second inauguration of President Grant will probably be the occasion of the most imposing military display witnessed in Washington since the close of 1865. The force of regular troops stationed in this vicinity will for the first time appear in their new uniforms. The force is, however, somewhat small, consisting of two batteries of heavy artillery at Fort McHenry, Maryland, one at Fort Foote, and one at Fort Washington, Maryland. The marine guard at the Brooklyn and Navy Yards will also have a place in the procession. The attendance of volunteer soldiers will doubtless be large, several regiments from New York and Philadelphia already having signified their intention of coming here on that occasion.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls in $620,000 of three per cent. certificates, dated from November 22d, 1868, to January 25, 1869, $5,000 each, numbered from 5,404 to 5,545, inclusive, and $10,000 each from 5,823 to 5,206. Interest will cease February 28th, 1873.

TIME LIMIT FOR FILING BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, giving one hundred dollars to every soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and received his honorable discharge, or fifty dollars for two years enlistment after April 14, 1861, expires on the 31st of the present month.

ELECTORAL VOTES ALL RECEIVED.

The certificates of all the Presidential Electoral colleges have now been received at the office of the Vice President of the Senate, and form part of the [illegible]

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Revenue of Great Britain.

LONDON, January 1.—The revenue receipts of Great Britain for the quarter ending December 31st amounted to seventy-eight million dollars, an increase of five millions over the preceding quarter. It is rumored that a large Russian loan will soon be put on the market.

New Year's Day at Paris and Versailles.

PARIS, January 1.—The weather is very fine to-day. The Boulevards are crowded with holiday throngs, and the city presented the most animated appearance since the war. At Versailles President Thiers held the usual New Year's reception. The diplomatic body was first received. No speeches were made. The President only exchanged a few words with each of the foreign representatives. The members of the National Assembly followed. Deputies of all shades of political opinion were cordially welcomed and heartily congratulated.

A Reprimand and a Compliment—Inundation in China.

HONG KONG, December 31.—Mr. Wade, the British Minister, reprimanded the consul of Great Britain at Ningpo, who acted in conjunction with the American consul to settle the disturbances at Hanchow. The Minister of the United States thanked the latter for what he had done. A second and more extensive overflow of the Yellow river is reported. The damage is incalculable.

The Papal Allocution in Germany.

BERLIN, January 1.—Prosecution has been instituted against the Roman Catholic journals in this city and in the provinces, which have published the recent Papal allocution. The excitement on this subject is increasing throughout the empire.

Dancing on Perilous Ground.

ROME, January 2.—The Pope on receiving the Palatine guard yesterday made a brief address, alluding to the persecution of the church and declaring the cities of Europe were dancing on perilous ground.

Russian Campaign in Asia.

LONDON, January 2.—The Russian government with the greatest frankness, communicated to Great Britain its plan for a campaign in Central Asia, and offered to allow the British officers to witness it.

King of Spain Favors Emancipation.

MADRID, January 2.—At the New Year's reception of King Amadeus yesterday, the subject of political reforms was mentioned in conversation, and His Majesty expressed himself as heartily in favor of the bill recently introduced in the Cortes providing for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico.

Meeting of the Portugal Cortes.

LISBON, January 2.—The session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened to-day by King Louis in person. His Majesty, in a speech from the throne, said that measures had been taken to punish the persons who recently conspired against the government. He also announced that the treasury was in a prosperous condition.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, January 1.—General Von Roon has been appointed President of the Prussian Council of Ministers.

LONDON, January 2.—Hundreds of agricultural laborers are out of employment here because the farmers refuse to pay the wages they demand, and are preparing to emigrate to Brazil.

MADRID, January 2.—The journals here deny that the insurgents in Cuba have met with success in their recent operations, and assert that the rebellion will soon be crushed.

BERLIN, January 2.—Lieutenant General Von Kamecke will succeed Von Roon as Minister of War for Prussia. The latter is to be made Field Marshal.

PARIS, January 2.—The transport Orne will soon sail for New Caledonia with five hundred Communist prisoners, who have been sentenced to penal servitude in that colony.

MADRID, January 2.—The municipalities of Navarre are raising volunteers to fight the Carlist bands now roaming through that province.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 2.—The Czarowitch is better.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 1.—The steamship Minnesota arrived on Saturday.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 2, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝@91¾, and for account 91⅝@91¾. American securities—5-20s of 65, 92¾; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 92¼; 6-10s, 80½. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £30,000. Silver 54s 9d.

PARIS, January 2.—Rentes 73 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat for winter 10s@10s 2d. Flour 25s. Corn 28s 9d. Mess pork 62s 6d. Beef 97s 6d. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 36s. Short rib middles 28s. Refined petroleum 1s 1d. Turpentine 44s.

ANTWERP, January 2.—Refined petroleum 53¼ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1873.

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Havemeyer arrived at City Hall shortly before noon and was received by the retiring Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, who introduced the members of the new Common Council and they were sworn into office. Mayor Havemeyer subsequently held a reception in the Governor's room and was called upon by a large number of prominent citizens and officials.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1873.

THE STOKES-FISK CASE.

The evidence for defense having been concluded, the testimony in rebuttal

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1873.

A MULTITUDE of rumors are afloat concerning probable changes in the Cabinet. One paper, which assumes to speak from authority, says that at least three members will positively retire at the end of the present term, whether invited to further service or not. Per contra, another journal, claiming to be equally well informed, asserts that there will be no change, with the exception of Secretary BOUTWELL, who is desirous of obtaining a seat in the United States Senate as MR. WILSON'S successor. There are many conflicting rumors with regard to the retirement of Secretary FISH, the most probable explanation of them being, perhaps, that neither the President nor the Secretary has taken the quidnuncs into his confidence concerning the matter.

THE New Year was distinguished in New York by the inauguration of General JOHN A. DIX as Governor of the State, and of W. T. HAVEMEYER as Mayor of the city. Upon the whole, ex-Governor HOFFMAN may be said to have discharged his official duties with credit and faithfulness. Ex-Mayor HALL, however, was by no means a success as a chief magistrate. In some respects he did comparatively well, but in the most essential qualities, as a guardian of the public funds, he made a lamentable failure. Many favorable expectations are entertained of the new State and Municipal administrations. The sterling ability and integrity of Governor DIX and Mayor HAVEMEYER are conceded among all fair minded men. With their inauguration the official reign of Tammany is brought to an end. It is to be hoped that the State and city may now enter on an era of real and lasting reform.

ANOTHER important step in the direction of the practical reform of the civil service will be the order, which it is said the President has decided on issuing within a short time, to take effect from the commencement of his new term, notifying all persons holding United States commissions, that the acceptance or holding of office under any State authority is inconsistent with the scope of their official duty, and an improper interference with State concerns; that the holding of such office will be deemed the vacation of the positions held by them under Federal authority, and that their successors will be appointed. The inspiring cause of the order, it is stated, is the fact that in a number of the Southern States a considerable proportion of the State officials and members of the Legislature are persons holding official appointment by the President, a fact which has given rise to not a little of the political irritation and discontent existing in those quarters.

FOR SOME days past the opposition press has industriously circulated a story to the effect that the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated and absorbed last year in the support of the Teton Sioux Indians, when no such tribe existed; the disbursements of money, it was alleged, having been made upon fraudulent vouchers. It turns out, however, that not only were the location and number of these Indians fully given in the House debate on the Indian Appropriation bill, but a large delegation of them actually visited Washington last winter. Furthermore, the tribe, which is located between the headwaters of the Yellowstone and the Missouri, was last year visited by a Commission headed by General COWEN. The Teton Sioux were known to the earliest French *voyageurs* and missionaries who explored the Northwest. It is to be hoped that those papers which have given currency to the fabrication will have the fairness to make proper correction of the injustice.

AND now another trafficking politician has badly burnt his fingers. It seems that Governor REED, of Florida, failing to obtain the Republican nomination for Governor at the last election, thereupon set about to secure a seat in Congress, by concocting a scheme for the election of a Democratic Governor and his own return to the United States Senate; in pursuance of which plot he not only threw the entire official influence of the Executive office into Democratic hands, but even bargained with that party for a fraudulent count by the State canvassers. Fortunately, however, the majority of the Republican candidate for Governor was too large to be ulated; so that his treachery [illegible] except himself. In this [illegible] a everybody else, honesty, in the [illegible] he only successful policy, as witness WARMOUTH, TRUMBULL, DOOLITTLE, and a score of others—some of them nearer home—overturned by their perfidy to the great party of which they assumed to be leaders. The moral is decidedly instructive.

THAT the Louisiana anarchy has to a greater or less extent affected the business interests of New Orleans there can be little question; but that the currents of trade are half as sluggish and stagnant as Northern Democratic oracles would have us believe, is sufficiently disproved by the statements of the papers of that city. The New Orleans *Times*, a bitter opponent of the Republican party, says that fifty millions of dollars of cotton alone have been received there during the present season; and that, while the political troubles have most likely induced people who have shared in the profits of these large receipts to hoard their portion thereof, yet the earnings must come out before long, making trade prosperous and brisk; and another New Orleans paper calls attention to the fact that last week there were fifteen steamships due at that port from Europe, while there was not one during the entire year before "the great disaster" of secession in 1861. Let that city and State squelch the reactionary agitators who have produced the present unsettled condition of political affairs, and its commerce and business will soon experience a general revival.

TWO IMPORTANT expeditions in the interest of science are about to leave England—one to search out the Arctic, and the other the Antarctic region. The Challenger starts upon no ordinary cruise. She is to spend twelve entire months in thoroughly exploring the great basin of the Atlantic; thence fight her way to the Southern pole; thence to Australia and New Zealand; through the coral ocean to Japan, and home by way of the Pacific. A second vessel is to be dispatched to the north coast of Greenland, to make its way to KANE'S open polar sea. Mr. GLADSTONE is tendering his aid to this expedition, and will endeavor to secure a national appropriation sufficient to defray the expense. Should he succeed, the English government will then have conjointly at work an expedition at each of the poles, the results of which will be of the greatest scientific value. A map of the ocean depths, a chart of the great deep-sea currents, the solution of problems in magnetism, and a better geography of the poles, are some of the objects sought to be attained. The Challenger will be provided with a vast store of scientific apparatus, with photographers, chemists and naturalists upon her staff, and will be three years in making the voyage.

A VAST amount of cheap indignation has within the last week been expended by the anti-administration press over the recent action of Judge DURELL, of New Orleans, in "supe[rseding] he *Times* of that city. The facts of [the case] ere that a former partner of the [illegible] of the paper, who held notes against [it for] a large sum of money, understanding that he was about to conceal his property and depart from the State, went before the United States Court, filed his claim and instituted proceedings under the bankrupt act. He claimed that all efforts to make collections had proved fruitless, that the establishment was still sinking money, and that the only way of enabling him [to] recover was to stop it where it was. [It] was simply a matter of business, [to] be under the counsel of competent [men] and was destitute of any [illegible] whatever. The action [illegible] the process was [illegible] sailed as a [illegible] anny," for which [illegible] be too severe. [illegible] on that a compact [illegible] ted between the paper, the *Times* resuming payment [illegible] defendant in the proceedings refer[red] to retiring from the concern, a fact which still further shows that the journal was thrown into bankruptcy by an ordinary creditor in the usual manner, and that from beginning to end the transaction was perfectly legal. The opposition will now have to try again.

THOSE Modoc Indians, with whom the government is just now at war, though a relatively small and feeble tribe, have long been more troublesome than any other members of their race in Southern Oregon. Having their principal settlement, if one may so call it, at or near the place where Lost river empties into the Tule lake, they have derived their subsistence from hunting, fishing and stealing from the white residents least remote from their abodes. The male members of their band number somewhere about four hundred, who look up to a certain "Captain JACK" as their chief, who among the white settlers enjoys the reputation of being very brave and very impudent. Their removal from the neighborhood of the white settlements was absolutely necessary, as the Indians showed an evidently increasing purpose to make themselves as disagreeable and as dangerous as possible. The error of the authorities seems to have consisted in the neglect to ascertain the real disposition of the red men. Hence the first appeal made to them to withdraw to their reservation was misunderstood as well as disregarded, and even the next attempt to remove them bore no proportion to the difficulty of the thing to be achieved. Hence the insignificant military force, and the failure to take even ordinary precautions against surprise. The result has been needless loss of life on the part of the soldiers, while the entire population of a settlement have been driven from their homes, and some have been killed. And this is not the worst, as it is understood that Indian bands from whom no trouble was apprehended, have become excited by the Modoc movement and threaten to join in it against the government. A very small number of the Modocs are under arms, but they occupy ground which gives them great advantages in defense. Mistakes of the kind committed in this business by the army help to bring disrepute upon the peace policy of the Administration.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The organization of the Centennial Commission, and its auxiliary body, the Centennial Board of Finance, has been at last completed and under such auspices as promise complete success. There has been, throughout, in the initiate action of these organizations, not only great energy displayed but infinite tact and good sense. In the respect of wak[ing] at once a local and national feeling, this tact has most clearly shown itself. To this, as in every social or economical — political action, the main impulse must of course be the local one. It would have been preposterous, or to use a homelier word, "shabby," had Philadelphia contented herself with asking others—the country and the world at large—to pour the treasures of art and industry into her lap simply because the classic spot to be illustrated happened to be within her limits. No such appeal would for a moment be listened to. It required very little discernment to perceive this, but it has been fully realized, and the city of "Independence," in the first place, as a municipality, and then by the energy and liberality of her citizens has exhibited a zeal and practical earnestness which is the best pledge of success. This done, and bravely done, she looks ahead and asks, almost demands, the aid of the whole community to make worthy of the nation the celebration of the nation's hundredth birthday. Such an appeal promises to be cordially responded to. No cloud of jealousy seems to darken the vision even of rival communities. They look upon it kindly. This is very notably the case in the cordial expressions of the New York press, where the leading papers of all parties found time, even in the midst of a heated political canvass to speak words of encouragement. So it is elsewhere. So, we sincerely believe, it will be everywhere.

This being the promise from remote quarters, we should be unfaithful to ourselves, citizens of the second city of Pennsylvania, and deeply interested in industrial exhibitions, and most especially in this one, if we did not do, not only something, but much. We call upon Pittsburgh and her public-spirited citizens to show that, now, indeed, we are of one heart with Philadelphia. What has protected industry done for Philadelphia in the last hundred years that has not a thousand fold been done for Pittsburgh? In 1776 Philadelphia was a city with all the resources and refinements of a city. In 1776 Pittsburgh was but a frontier post, nay not even that, for the Indian and the enemy were massed between the Ohio and the Delaware. It was in 1778 that a great military expedition marched northwardly from Philadelphia to fight the savages this side of the lakes. We had but lately been "Fort Duquesne," and were then "Fort Pit" rather than Pittsburgh. Then came Independence, but it required more than that to rescue us from danger and obscurity and insignificance. The first great start was when the purchase of Louisiana opened the affluents which form the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. It was from the time of our own JAMES Ross who lived to set the next great era in our local story when the union of the Atlantic with the Ohio by a navigable canal, was planned and consummated. In 1825, JAMES Ross welcomed DE WITT CLINTON to Pittsburgh. In 1826, the Internal Improvement policy was inaugurated. Nearly a half a century has elapsed. And we are—what we are; and being what we are, prosperous, rich, contented, shall we not pause in the active race and help our brethern who appeal to us in doing honor to the past, and that great event of the past out of which all our prosperity has sprung?

We appeal then to the pride of Pittsburgh, which can carry into any industrial exhibition as rich trophies of mechanical and manufacturing skill as any community in the land. Let us at once—the rich out of their abundance, the poor out of their pittance, for shares can be had for a mere trifle—send to our friends in Philadelphia, in the form of a liberal contribution, the proof that we feel as they do. We do not for a moment doubt it will be done, and trust that those who have the matter in charge will lose no time in furnishing facilities to make Pittsburgh do what she honestly intends to do.

A POSSIBLE COLLISION AFTER ALL.

Meteors, on the authority of astronomers expected in unusual numbers during last November, were seen in such multitudes in various parts of the world as to surprise even the astronomers. Readers of the newspapers have of course met with frequent mention of the phenomenon. Father SECCHI, of the Observatory at Rome, favored by the clear Italian sky, with the aid of his assistants, within the time of five hours on the 27th of November at night counted fourteen thousand "falling stars," as they are popularly called. "If sometimes secured to be *morning*," the Father says, and lie states that about half-past ten o'clock a splendid meteor was observed which left behind it a track visible for three minutes. Coming nearer home, some readers no doubt recollect the account given in the Louisville papers of a remarkable meteor seen at that place on the evening of the 12th of November. It was of astonishing size and beauty, and it exploded with a resounding report which was heard for miles and miles.

We refer to the subject at present merely to mention a theory by which certain savans of distinguished reputation and quite free even from the suspicion of sensationalism seek to explain these and some other recent meteorological phenomena. The theory is that the collision of BIELA'S comet with the earth, which was announced to take place in August and was anticipated with greater anxiety than was always acknowledged, really did take place on the 27th of November. It seems that Professor KLINKERFUES, of Goettingen University, telegraphed to the *North German Gazette* the occurrence of the collision between the earth and the comet on that evening. In this surprising view the Goettingen Professer is fully sustained by Professor GALLE, of the University of Breslau, who, in a communication in a respectable paper of Silesia, expressed the opinion that the meteoric showers so widely observed on the night of the 27th of November, consisted of fragments or particles of the BIELA comet. The radiation point of the meteors was in the foot of the constellation Andromeda, precisely the point whence, according to the Professor's calculations, parts of the BIELA comet would encounter the earth. In two hours and a half 7,651 meteors were counted at the Goettingen Observatory. The Louisville *Volksblatt*, from which we derive this statement, refers the safety of our planet to the vaporous or aetherial constitution of the comet. But though not sufficiently dense or solid to produce any violent shock upon the earth by the collision, our contemporary thinks it very likely that the vaporous [illegible] the comet, commingling with the [illegible] sphere, may have had some [illegible] those fearful tempests, in[illegible]mains which have lately afflicted and its inhabitants. Let the [illegible] go for what it is worth; to meet the calculations of the kind as mere folly is as unphilosophical as to adopt them at once as well established truths. Much still remains to be learned.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Cologne *Gazette* from Hong Kong says that, of all the foreigners in China, the French are the most detested. It seems that, during the war waged by France and England against the Chinese, the French soldiers made themselves peculiarly odious to the Celestials by the attentions with which they sought to honor the women. True to their respective reputations, one for gallantry and the other for love of money, while the Briton was engaged in [illegible] the Gaul was

[illegible]egislature of Massachusetts met on [illegible]r's Day, but no action looking to the [illegible] of Mr. Wilson's successor will be taken [illegible] the second Wednesday in February, [illegible] electoral vote will be counted by the [illegible] f Representatives, and Mr. Wilson's [illegible]on as Senator be tendered.

[illegible]yler, Jr., is one of the prominent can[illegible]dates for the United States Senate [illegible]rida.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One wholesome effect of the numerous fires which have lately destroyed so much life and property, is a general overhauling of public and private buildings. Hotels, theaters, churches, public halls, and other structures which are designed to hold many people at one time are undergoing examination in all parts of the country.

More progress in Japan. Not long since the government abolished the Yoritomo or courtesan market; and now it has overhauled the drama and prohibited lewd farces.

Massachusetts continues to make her criminals pay for their living. The expenditures of the State Prison at Charlestown during the past year have amounted to $134,560 21, while the receipts have been $145,145 44, which gives a profit of $14,635 23. This is the result of good management.

Texas, with an area large enough for four great States, had a population of only 818,000 less than that of the city of New York—in 1870, and she ranks nineteenth on the roll of the States.

Considerable excitement prevails in Montgomery county, Maryland, over the recent discovery of several valuable gold specimens. Two or three years ago a number of nuggets of the precious metal were found in the same locality. It is not improbable that profitable gold mining operations may within a few years be extensively carried on along the mountain ranges of Maryland and Virginia.

Can no way possible be invented to render street cars comfortable in cold weather, and thus avoid the coughs, colds, and consumptions acquired from sitting on ice cold seats, with the feet in wet straw and the head constantly exposed to strong drafts of air?

The National Bank of Illinois prints a list of its stockholders in its advertisements, although not accompanied by a statement of the number of shares held by each. This is decidedly a better plan than the thread-bare device of printing a list of respectable names as directors.

Texas papers say that the establishment of cotton factories in that State is getting to be a general thing.

The American Cutlers' Association have abolished price lists, and will hereafter make only net prices.

What the past character of the Sunday amusements of San Francisco has been may be inferred from the fact that from and after the beginning of this year a law is to be enforced prohibiting bull-fighting, prize-fighting, horse-racing or the opening of any bar-room, work-shop, theater, gambling-house, "or other place of business" on the Christian Sabbath.

It is proposed that refined oils for illuminating purposes be sold by weight instead of by measure, as is now customary. The better quality of oils are the heavier, and if the retailers were compelled to sell in the same manner as the refiners the small purchaser would have in the weight and color of his oil a readier test of its worth as an illuminator than any legislative enactment would supply.

During the first nine months of last year England made away with 10,109,041 gallons of spirits—1,103,449 gallons more than she drank during the corresponding time in 1871.

The East India cotton crop is much larger this year than last. In four divisions reported the out-turn is 701,112, while last year it was only 534,579.

One of the curiosities of Indian warfare is the introduction of howitzers and shells in the siege of the Modocs in Oregon. The Indians are intrenched in a cave which, with its ramifications, embraces an area of several acres in extent.

A Canadian woman, aged twenty-six years, and who has been blind of one eye with lenticular cataract ever since her birth, lately unexpectedly recovered her sight after a fit of hysterical crying, her tears and lamentations thus proving more effective than at least a dozen previously consulted and tried physicians and oculists.

Somebody has been forging Mississippi State warrants to the extent of $500,000. This is next to counterfeiting Confederate money. Mississippi had no financial status before the war even in the hands of her own people. What madman would invest in her securities now?

The Acting Postmaster General decided that several printed circulars, although they refer to the same thing and are as it were apart, cannot be sent through the mails prepaid by a one cent stamp only, but must bear a one cent stamp each. This is very important to merchants and others who are preparing circulars to affect the spring trade.

The farmers of Connecticut propose to devote a portion of their land now used for tobacco culture to the sugar beet, which in that region may be grown with little trouble. The soil and climate will produce as good a beet for the manufacture of sugar as either France or Germany, and the product of the root may be made equal to any sugar manufactured in the tropics from cane.

The American Gatling gun is making its way into the armies of Europe, nearly every European nation having adopted it. Russia has given this gun a fuller approval than any other country, having introduced it as a distinct arm of the military service.

Russia proposes the erection of large manufacturing establishments at Tashkend and in other parts of Central Asia, so as to strengthen Russia in its new possession and to prevent the competition of England. The establishment of such factories would greatly increase the trade of Russia in Central Asia, which is now much hampered by the distance from the centers of production.

English papers state that they would not be surprised if the whole amount of the Alabama damages, with a little something extra, should come back to England as a free gift from American to relieve the distress in the agricultural districts of the mother country.

The total tobacco crop of 1872 is estimated in round numbers at about 250,480,000 pounds, against 262,735,000 pounds in 1870. The Western crop is probably not far from the aggregate of the following totals: Kentucky, 105,305,000 lbs; Missouri, 13,720,000 lbs; Illinois, 5,202,000 lbs; Indiana, 9,139,000 lbs; Ohio, 17,242,000 Tennessee, 10,553,000 lbs; other Western States, 2,591,000 lbs.

PERSONAL.

The young Japanese, Kiyo Kawamoora, now studying landscape painting in this country, is said to have displayed remarkable abilities. The Japanese Minister invited him to place one of his pictures at the Legation by way of gratifying his fellow countrymen who may visit there, and those who have seen the picture speak of it as something remarkable for so young an artist.

Prince Michael Lusignan, a lineal descendant of the kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia, has just been tried in St. Petersburg under an indictment charging him with forgery. He was convicted and sentenced to exile in the Ural country. The Prince's father was, at one period of his life, one of the most brilliant of the adopted sons and soldiers of the Empire of the Czars.

Some of the New York papers speak flippantly of the Pennsylvania sculptor, Bailly, to whom the Lafayette statue has lately awarded, as an "unknown artist." He is not an unknown artist, except to provincials. His colossal equestrian statue of Grant, intended for the Treasury building, in Washington, has been seen in plaster by multitudes of people, and will probably soon be cast in bronze. Mr. Bailly's "Washington," in front of Independence Hall, is observed by every visitor to Philadelphia, and his "Franklin," on the *Public Ledger* building is generally thought to be a better work than the fat Franklin in Printing House Square. Mr. Bailly's beautiful marble statues include a large group of Adam and Eve, one of Eve with Cain and Abel, and quantities of other compositions. He studied in France, and has practiced his art in New Orleans, in South America, and other quarters.

Senator Sumner's health continues very poor. He has frequent recurrences of acute pain in the region of the heart, a relic of the spinal difficulty which has afflicted him for the last fifteen years. These attacks are very violent and prostrating, but are of short duration. The Senator suffers from the loss of sleep, and on retiring each night has an opiate introduced under the skin of the arm, from the influence of which alone slumber is induced.

At a recent sale in London an autograph letter from Washington to the Rev. Mr. Boucher, of Annapolis, respecting the education of his step-son, realized $125. At the same time and place a letter from Napoleon brought one-fifth of that sum.

Alonzo D. Morgan, one of the principal proprietors and managers of the New York *Times*, died in that city last Monday. He had been a sufferer for a long time past, and his continued illness prevented his great natural abilities from having that full scope which alone could have done justice to them.

Senator Wilson is spending the holiday recess in Washington, where he is said to be intently studying Barclay's "Manual of Parliamentary Law" and otherwise qualifying himself to preside over the Senate as Vice President.

Catharine Sinclair, the divorced wife of Edwin Forrest, was, it appears, present at the great actor's funeral. She was dressed in deep mourning, with a double black crape vail flowing nearly to her feet. After entering the house she moved nervously toward the rear parlor, where the remains were lying. There were but five or six persons in the room. Throwing aside the vail she stood for nearly ten minutes, placed her hand upon his head, and followed the arm down to the hand, which she grasped for a few minutes. Then she glided toward the foot of the coffin and plucked one or two flowers from the cross which lay at the dead man's feet. She then moved rapidly to the front parlor, where she was seated until the coffin left the house.

Responsibilities of Life Insurance Companies.

[From the Zanesville (O.) Signal.]

In the case of MRS. C. D. Caldwell, administratrix of the estate of C. D. Caldwell, deceased, against the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, tried before our Common Pleas Court last week, to recover a policy of $5,000, issued to Mr. Caldwell for the benefit of his wife, the jury returned a verdict for the full amount in favor of the plaintiff. The late Mr. Caldwell, then Auditor of the county, had made application for the policy a few days before his death, and he was notified by the agent of the company, on the Saturday preceding the accident which led to his death, that his papers were ready and requested to call and get them. He delayed doing so, saying he would attend to it on Monday. On the Sunday following he was thrown from his buggy, receiving fatal injuries, and on Monday a friend called upon the agent, producing the premium and requesting the policy. The agent refused to accede to the request of Mr. Caldwell's friend until he should communicate the fact to the company; it refused to perfect the insurance; hence the above suit, in which the company plead, without avail, however, that no policy had actually been issued on Mr. Caldwell's life. It was further set forth that the suit should have been brought in behalf of Mrs. Caldwell, for whose benefit the policy was drawn up, instead of on behalf of the estate. But the court overruled these merely technical pleadings, and the jury concurring, a verdict was rendered as above. It was a very interesting case.

An Interesting Table.

Mr. Chaffee, Delgate to Congress from Colorado in his recent speech favoring the admission of that Territory as a State, gave the data relative to the several States illustrative of his position, showing the order and dates of admission, with the population at the preceding and following decennial enumerations, as follows:

State.	Admitted.	Population.			
Tennessee	1796	1790	35,791	1800	105,602
Ohio	1802	1800	45,365	1810	230,760
Louisiana	1812	1810	76,556	1820	153,407
Indiana	1816	1810	24,520	1820	147,178
Missis ippi	1817	1810	40,352	1820	75,448
Illinois	1818	1810	12,282	1820	55,211
Missouri	1821	1820	66,586	1830	140,455
Arkansas	1836	1830	30,388	1840	97,574
Michigan	1837	1830	31,639	1840	212,267
Florida	1845	1840	54,477	1850	87,445
Wisconsin	1848	1840	30,945	1850	305,391
Iowa	1848	1840	43,102	1850	192,214
California	1850	1840	92,597	1850	
Minnesota	1858	1850	6,077	1860	172,023
Oregon	1859	1850	13,214	1860	52,465
Kansas	1861	1850	107,206	1870	364,399
Nevada	1864	1860	6,857	1870	42,491
Nebraska	1867	1860	28,841	1870	122,993

The increase of population in Wisconsin and Kansas was most remarkable, the former adding 174,446 to its 30,945 between 1840 and 1850, and the latter advancing from 107,206 in 1860 to 364,399 in 1870. The State showing the next largest increase in the decade in which it was admitted is Illinois, which increased from 12,282 in 1800 to 230,760 in 1810. Minnesota made a rapid stride from 6,077 in 1850 to 172,835 in 1860.

A Jewell Deserving of a Hemp Setting.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: About two weeks since an item was going the rounds of the press that a man named Thomas Jewell, the possessor of a wife and family, and who also was Mayor of Wyandotte, Michigan, had left his family and the burgh to take care of themselves, and had run away with a young lady named Cole. The nine days' wonder was about forgotten, when, yesterday, the mother of the missing young lady appeared here, having received a letter from her daughter, mailed at this place. Jewell returned to Wyandotte, from parts unknown, a few days ago, and was there when Mrs. C. left. A brief search here by policeman Morrison resulted in finding that the girl in question had been boarding at the house of Lawrence Schaaf, on East Second street, and she accompanied her mother on the way home last night. Further inquiry developed the fact that Jewell brought Miss Cole here and then went to work at the rolling mill, he having been employed in that business at Wyandotte. On Christmas day he took her out riding and drove recklessly so as to upset the sleigh, but neither of the occupants were hurt. On the day after Christmas he deserted her, and being without friends she wrote to her mother to inform her of her distress. It is said he had prevailed on the girl to run away with him on the assurance that he had procured a divorce from his wife, a statement that is as false as his actions were base.

Important to Distillers.

The law relating to distillers gives three days to a distiller opening a new distillery in which to commence the production of spirits, but from that time forth the present regulations keep his producing capacity set at the regular average figures, and each new fermenting tub in the distillery commences its work of grinding out tax on the day the first dry grain is thrown into it. In order to bring the thing nearer to value is right the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a circular which changes the requirement mentioned regarding new tubs, so as to allow one fermenting period, which shall in no case be more than forty-eight hours, after the opening of additional fermenting tubs, before those tubs are reckoned in arriving at the producing capacity of a distillery. If a distiller ferments his grain in twenty-four hours, the production will be assessed in twenty-four hours after opening the new tub, but he will be allowed forty-eight hours if he chooses to consume that time in the first fermentation.

From tables of the grain business in 1872, published in the Chicago *Times*, it is shown that there were received at that city during the year a total of 66,470,521 bushels of grain, divided as follows: Wheat, 11,967,514 bushels; corn, 39,615,629; oats, 8,484,447; rye, 628,324; barley, 4,044,569. The shipments amounted to 25 bushels, and there remained in the 31st of December 3,664,351 bushels. The *Times* boasts that "there are now many million bushels of grain shipped in Chicago in a year as there were simply in 1838. Which is a very desiring for the grain interest of the city; ency and elevators no fire can utterly

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SELECTING CORN FOR SEED.

Your older readers will remember the cold summer of 1861, when but very little corn got ripe in the New England States. A year or two afterwards my father obtained a very small kind of eight rowed corn that was recommended as sure to ripen. I do not know what was its proper name, but remember it was called in this vicinity "tucked corn." According to the best of my recollection the ears would average about six inches in length. It ripened early. He selected for seed the largest ears; and the result was, the ears continually increased in size and length, and from eight rows he got ten, then twelve, then fourteen, and at last there began to be a few ears with sixteen rows. But as it gained in size it was later in ripening, and in fifteen or twenty years we had another short summer and abundance of "pig corn."

The next spring I was told that a tavern keeper in Haverhill, this State, rised the season before a small kind of Canada corn that got thoroughly ripe before the frost, and was advised to try it. I have planted this corn ever since: that is, some thirty-five or forty years. I have taken care, however, to avoid father's mistake, and have greatly increased the size of the ear without materially lengthening the period of growth. For the first few years I picked the earliest ears for seed, taking them before cutting the corn. But the growth although larger than at first, was too small, and it ripened so early I concluded to profit by my father's experience and obtain a larger kind without making it much less.

Any farmer, if he is a keen observer, will have noticed that the large and late ears always have a large cob, which is indicated by a large stem when broken off at husking. For the purpose of increasing the size I stopped picking my seed in the field, and selected the largest ears that had a small stem. If I found a large ear with a small stem, and especially if the stem was wilted and tough to break, which indicated early maturing, I saved it for seed. In this way I soon perceived an increase of size, and fearing that in escaping Scylla I should run on Charybdis, as my father did, I commenced picking my seed in the field. But noticing that my corn continued to ripen considerably earlier than my neighbors', I ventured to try the experiment of making it still larger. Consequently, for a few years past, I have selected seed at husking, and saved for seed handsome ears, having ten or twelve rows, with the indispensable small stems. At first I found but few ears of this kind, but they have become so numerous that this year I have saved only twelve rowed ears, and probably shall not venture to go beyond this, although I find now and then an ear with fourteen, and, this year, with sixteen rows.

This shows what can be done by selecting seed corn. I have no doubts but any other grain can be improved in the same way.

ONIONS.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* commends onions as a specific against epidemics—ont as an esculent, but sliced and kept in a sick room where they will absorb any atmospheric poison. They should be re-placed by fresh ones every hour. It is noticed that in the room of a small-pox patient they will blister and decompose very rapidly, but will prevent the spread of the disease. Their application has also proved effective in the case of snake bites.

To pickle onions.—A housekeeper gives the following: Scald one gallon of small onions in salt and water of the strength to bear an egg. Only just let them boil, strain them off, and peel them after they are scalded, place them in a jar and cover them with the best cold vinegar. The next day pour the vinegar off, add two ounces of bruised ginger, one ounce of white pepper, two ounces of flour of mustard seed, half an ounce chillies; boil them twenty minutes, turn all together boiling hot to the onions; let them remain ten days, turn the vinegar out again boil as before, turn them hot on the onions again. They will be ready for use as soon as quite cold.

OUR HORSES.

The condition of the horses in the wide region where the epidemic has prevailed will not permit wholly such much negligence in their winter management. It is likely the effects of the disease will be seen for some time after the malady itself has passed. There will be liability to other forms of sickness, and many valuable animals may be lost if they do not receive the best of care. Among the points to be closely looked after thorough grooming is prominent. The skin should be kept clean and the pores open, so that the system can throw off the poison the disease has generated readily. Otherwise an additional slightly inducing cause, as a cold or chill, may throw it back on the vital organs, and result in serious derangement. Well ventilated stables should be provided and great care taken not to expose the animals to storms, or if so exposed, to protect them thoroughly from a chill until they are dry and rested. The food should be varied and of a nature to give strength and keep the bowels moderately loose.

Farmers who have been in the habit of taking their horses off grain on the approach of winter should not now follow their usual custom, but give in addition to hay some more nutritious but not highly stimulating food. Carrots are extremely valuable. Oat meal sprinkled on moistened cut hay is also good feed. The best practice with the disease has been to sustain the strength and appetite of the sick animals by cooling yet nutritious food, groom well, moderately exercise in the middle of the day and keep them comfortable in the stable. These simple and reasonable means have been worth far more than all the drugs prescribed in curing the sick, and will be needful for some time after convalescence. In fact it is best for the interests of all horse owners to adopt the treatment above indicated as a permanent practice.—*Rural Home.*

BREEDING TO SEX.

Mr. I. Wright, in his illustrated Book of Poultry for August, makes the following observations upon mating fowls with a view to regulating the sex of the issue.

We have hinted that the poultry breeder has some control over the sexes of his produce, and we may repeat here more definitely that the following have long been verified by general experience as ordinary rules, though numerous exceptions occur: 1. If a vigorous cockrel be mated with not more than three adult hens, the cocks almost always predominate in at least the early broods; later this becomes uncertain. 2. If an adult cock be mated with not more than three pullets the result is very uncertain, the one sex being as likely to occur as the other, but usually there is a decided predominance on one side rather than equality. 3. If an adult cock be mated with five or more pullets, the pullets are generally in excess; and what cockerels there are will be most numerous in the earlier eggs. 4. Young birds or adult birds mated together are very uncertain; but the fewer hens and the more vigorous the stock, the greater is the proportion of cockerels, which are always most numerous in the earlier eggs of a season than the later. It is also a curious fact that chickens hatched late in the season are often *perceptibly more short-legged* than the earlier birds; we have often remarked this in our own yard, and it has also been observed by others. From these facts, while nothing like certainty can be obtained, it is manifest that the breeder possesses considerable power in obtaining such results as are desired.

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw of but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this season of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

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AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 2, 1873.

The condition of the grain market is attracting the attention of dealers, all of whom move cautiously and hesitate to express an opinion as to the future of prices. Now that navigation has closed, we present some figures for their consideration, leaving them, as more competent than ourselves, to form their own opinions.

The following gives the maximum price in New York at the dates designated:

	Dec. 15, 1871.	Dec. 15, 1872.
Flour per bbl.	$6 75	$7 75
Wheat, bush.	1 55	1 58
Corn.	79	67

The best authorities give the visible supply as follows:

	Dec. 8, 1871.	Dec. 6, 1872.
Flour, bbls	650,000	450,000
Wheat, bush	10,610,000	4,870,000
Corn, bush	5,212,517	8,681,983

This shows a decrease in the supply of flour of 200,000 barrels, and nearly six million bushels in the supply of wheat. Yet present prices are very little in excess of last year. Various causes are apparent, causing the present low price of these staples. The long continued and excessive stringency in the money market has checked the movement of grain in the West; the high prices registered during the Chicago corner in wheat has encouraged the farmers to hold their stock, hoping for still higher rates than at present, and the high rates of railroad freight whereby it costs the producer two bushels of grain to put the third into market. This question of freights is brought home to the interest of every man, touching him on that most sensitive point, the pocket nerve, and looms up as the great question of the future; soon to take its place as the leading question of our national politics.

A final reason for present comparative low prices is found in the statistics given by the Bureau of Agriculture. Heretofore the Southern States have devoted little attention to the cultivation of wheat, drawing their supplies from the Northwest. During the past year, however, the acreage devoted to wheat in the South was largely increased, the result of which is an increase in their production of an average of over 60 per cent., so that by just this increase in that quarter is the demand on the Northwest lessened. We submit the above, hazarding no statement as to the future of prices.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	113¾
10-40s	109¼	109¼
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	113	113

Ex-div.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Currency Sixes	113

—There is more cheerful feeling in the money market with the opening of the new year. The disbursement of gold on account of January interest, as far as it goes, gives increased means to the market, enabling capitalists to lend more, and so far as borrowers are holders of dividend securities, their wants to that extent are met making the demand so much less.

Gold only being a commodity and practically demonetized, bought and sold by paper money, adds to the loanable means of the community only so far as the banks thereby increase their reserve. Gold, therefore, only indirectly contributes to the relief of the money market, as would the increase of an equal amount of any other valuable commodity coming to the possession of any one in need of cash means into which such commodity might be converted or borrowed upon.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 2, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Northern Union Pref.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Hudson	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Illinois Central	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cleveland and Toledo	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Do preferred	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and Alton	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do preferred	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Toledo and Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do preferred	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Wabash, Fort Wayne and Chicago	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Harlem	111	111	111	111	111
New York Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	87½
Reading	56
United Co.'s of N.J.	121
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	82½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	56½

Allegheny county fives, sales at 78.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 2, 1873.

REMARKS.—The old year closed upon a uniform market, and the new one as yet has made no report. But we shall keep a close watch and give all changes which may from time to time occur as the new year progresses. The ice has not yet resigned its control of the rivers, but all indications point to a speedy resumption of navigation.

The railroads, on account of snow and ice, find it utterly impossible to move all the freight thrown upon the roads, hence dealers in flour and other needed products are compelled to bide their time.

The receipts of wheat, corn and oats continue to be extremely light. Oats are in good demand, with the stock on hand not fully up to the wants of the trade. Corn—shelled and ear—is in fair demand, and prices are firm and tend upward.

Grocery dealers report a very quiet market, and no changes in prices. The trade is looked upon as being dull, though not more so than was to have been expected at this season of the year, coupled with ice-bound rivers and a very stringent money market.

Butter and eggs—prime articles—continue short of the demand, and will doubtless so continue until there is a change in the weather and a resumption of navigation.

The supply of poultry is light, and the same is true of game, and those who were fortunate enough to have a stock on hand, find a ready sale at full prices. Game and wild fowl is in fair supply and meets a ready sale.

Hams and Provisions.—It is expected that the new curing will come upon the market in full volume within the next twenty days. The stocks are large and have been cured and prepared with a direct view to the wants of the consuming community, and for which we anticipate a large sale.

Apples, and all other fruits and vegetables liable to injury by frost, are in light receipt and have to be handled carefully. All specialties, guaranteed, meet with a ready sale at fair prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, barrels	1,271	875	2,146
Apples, barrels	2,101	554	2,655
Cheese, boxes	1,278	.....	1,278
Oats, sacks	1,651	1,143	2,794
Wheat, sacks	1,769	568	2,337
Barley, sacks	1,565	635	2,200
Rye, sacks	842	1,072	1,914
Oats, sacks	3,392	1,437	4,856
Butter, packages	270	228	498
Bacon, pieces	15,760	12,623	28,379
Bacon, tierces	324	137	461

The following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce for Dece mber for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, barrels	22,920	27,806	14,102	33,077
Apples, barrels	4,926	5,845	2,741	5,049
Cheese, boxes	3,821	7,036	3,208	4,330
Corn, sacks	18,851	18,841	6,700	7,749
Wheat, sacks	11,695	18,940	13,982	8,629
Barley, sacks	10,163	16,463	7,250	9,175
Rye, sacks	11,097	2,777	4,529	2,519
Oats, sacks	15,261	15,406	26,467	12,186
Butter, packages	884	1,250	914	1,014
Bacon, pieces	8,482	36,682	25,178	65,088

Below will be found the wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—X, $9 ⅌ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 ⅌ bbl; half do $5; India Ale, $11 ⅌ bbl; $5 50 for half do. Porter $10 ⅌ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $2 for for half do.

APPLES—Prime, not to press by the first, $3 00@3 25 ⅌ barrel; common $2 00@2 50.

ASHES—Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c.

BACON—Sugar cured hams 14@15c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6c. Sugar cured sides, medium 11½c; plain pork $14 50; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c; cured beef 10c; pure leaf lard, in tierces, 8½c; lard, in half bbls, 9¾c; lard, in kegs and buckets, 10½c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $3 00.

BUTTER—The supply is nearly if not fully up to the demand, and we are reporting sales at 35@36c for choice roll; medium 15@18c; common 9@10c.

BEANS—There is a continued good demand at $2 75@3 00 for navy white, $2 00 for common ⅌ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams, clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl; Hoosick hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Stearine at 14¾@15c ⅌ lb; mould 13c; star 21½@22c.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen at 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13@14c; Factory 14¾@15c. Reception light.

CIDER—Sales, as to quality, at $5@7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Choice berries find a ready market at $14@15 ⅌ bbl; cultivated and common $9@13 ⅌ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales round lot standard brands at 23½@24c; jobbing sales 26c ⅌ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—A fair trade is reported at $3 ⅌ case.

DRESSED HOGS—The ruling of the market is 5¾@6¼c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Fresh $4@5c ⅌ dozen; limed $7@8c.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72½@75c ⅌ lb for the trade, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

FISH—White fish at $5 50 ⅌ half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 ⅌ per barrel; No. 1 bay $17@18; No. 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No. 3 large, in small packages, $11 ⅌ bbl; in bbls and kits, $2 50@2 75; Herring, $6 50 ⅌ box for medium; new Labrador split $8 50@9 00; new Labrador at $6.

FLOUR—Market quiet, dealers reporting stocks low, but are taking orders for next week's delivery. An advance in western brands of flour is anticipated, as fancy white fours are scarce and will likely go out of use to a great extent during the coming month, as the prices will range too high for the majority of the fall bak ers, preferring to buy lower grades. We quote Penn Mills $9 ⅌ bbl; Richmond Mills $8 50; Rising Sun $8; Monteeello, Island $8; Forest Rose $7 50; Iron City $7 50. Buckwheat flour 4¾c ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES—Market unchanged in every respect. We quote as follows:

Sugar—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10c; off Demerara 10½c; New Orleans 9¾@10c; Cuba, H & E extra C, 11¾c; extra C 12½c; B 12¾c; A 12¾c; confectionary A 13½c; crushed 13½c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; cut loaf 14¾c; New Orleans, prime to choice, 10½@11¾c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 23c; prime 22@23c; good 21@21¾c; fair 20@20¾c; roasted, loose, 24¾@; roasted, in packages, 26c.

Syrups—Sugar refinery 70c; choice 75c; Union 85c; H & E extra 65c; do fancy 65c; Revere 55c; choice 60c; extra maple 60c; common 50@55c.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

GRAIN—Is dull and easy in spots in prices, and quite nominally as full as 7 Wheat—Prime $1 70@1 80; amber and white $1 85@1 90. Shelled corn 60@62c per sack, per steamer. Oats 56@56c. Rye 85@90c. Mixed to prime white 46@48c. Barley unchanged, 85@90c for spring; fall held at $1 00 per bushel.

HAY—Baled, on track, as to quality and condition, $28@30 per ton; wagons $24@27.

HOMINY—In small way at $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—Prime at 40@45c for 1872's and 15@20c for 1873's ⅌ lb.

LIME—For Cleveland white there is a fair demand at $1 per bbl; eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra $2 25@2 ⅌ gallon; No 2 60c.

MILL FEED—Sales bran at $1 15 at 20 ⅌ cwt.; middlings $1 85@1 45, as to quality; corn meal $1 30@1 40.

MINCE MEAT—Sales of choice brands at 12c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Sugar house syrup $2 ⅌ bbl; prime $2 60@2 75; reds 2 00@2 50.

OYSTERS—Peoples' Line allows 85@90c ⅌ bushel; Jersey navels $5 00@5 25 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Live chickens 40@50c ⅌ pair; dressed, fresh, 60@75c; dressed turkeys 15@18c; ducks 12@14c.

FLAGS—Held at 3½@3¾c ⅌ lb.

SALT—We are reported sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 50.

SPRING—Sales at $6 00 ⅌ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 90@93c ⅌ gall.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market in the oil regions is in that demoralized condition that correct figures are as difficult to obtain as sales. At Parker's crude was offered at $2 50 per barrel, the lowest point reached for many years. There was nothing done here.

REFINED.

Market dull: dealers were apart in their views; prices altogether nominal. Standard brands offered for Philadelphia delivery at 26c without finding purchasers. When we learn of a sale our readers shall be duly advised of the same.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 2, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Dec. 26	840	5000	2000	.....	.....
Friday, Dec. 27	485	3,100	800	30	.....
Saturday, Dec. 28	245	1,200	600	.....	.....
Sunday, Dec. 29	740	2,525	2,500	30	15
Monday, Dec. 30	1,300	5,000	1,600	.....	.....
Tuesday, Dec. 31	40	1,300	4,000	15	.....
Wednesday, Jan 1	725	1,000	2,000	30	.....
Total	4,370	19,525	13,500	90	15
Last week	6,820	20,200	8,000	75	130

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Dec. 26	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....
Friday, Dec. 27	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Saturday, Dec. 28	245	.....	400	.....	.....
Sunday, Dec. 29	1,840	2,100	2,000	15	.....
Monday, Dec. 30	440	3,200	1,500	45	.....
Tuesday, Dec. 31	830	2,500	1,600	.....	17
Wednesday, Jan. 1	725	1,000	2,000	.....	.....
Total	3,925	12,900	9,200	60	17
Last week	5,000	21,600	8,800	150	140

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been light both of through stock for Eastern markets and of those intended to be offered in this point. There are two reasons for the light run; one is on account of the holidays; shippers who are generally on the road the year, though knocking off for a week to spend a little time at their homes. Another reason which has contributed materially to the light run was the snow storm. Many shippers are at home with droves, which they intend to ship, and from the look of things we would say that the run next week will be heavier. Trade opened on Monday morning with but few cattle on sale. Usually there is not much done in the cattle yards until Tuesday afternoon, but on Monday last there were about some country dealers who were anxious to purchase in order to ship out and be home for New Year's. On this account trade ruled moderately active on Monday, and nearly one-half of the stock offered. On Tuesday trade opened dull and slow. On Monday morning the advices from the East were favorable, but those which came later in the day reported a decline of from 50@40 50c, and hindered sending up bids.

With these advices holders of course were compelled to concede to buyers, and notwithstanding cattle were offered on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning much lower than on Monday, still buyers were loth to take hold, and the trade was slow at a decline of at least 50c. Up till this morning most of the cattle for shipment have been purchased by Julius Voetter, who has taken some 30 car loads.

At this time the market is slow and from appearances some cattle will be shipped East on first hands.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows offering small. There is a steady demand for good milkers, and they sell soon after arrival at prices varying from $45 to $75.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 87½ extra 1,400 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 60; extra 1,300 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 60; extra 1,300 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 60; prime 1,200 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 37½; fair 1,100 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 25; common, $5 50 to $5 75; good to fine oxen and smooth, $4 75 to $5 25; common, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50; cows $2 25 to $4 50; stockers, $3 75 to $4 25.

Hogs.

While the run of hogs cannot be called heavy for the season of the year, still it is greater than the demand. The market is dull and slow and there is scarcely any change in prices since the date of our last report. Buyers for Philadelphia report a full supply of hogs on hand, and are not receiving freight from here on commission, they are purchasing very low. Buyers having no opposition are not disposed to advance prices, and the only thing that will stir it is light runs, which will cause a better demand. Below will be found the range of prices at which hogs are selling slow: Extra Philadelphia $4 60; prime do $3 90@4 00; fair $3 80 to $4 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week has been heavy. The advance in prices last week caused a heavy run and the consequence is prices are off 50@75c. On Monday the run was light and stock sold up to last week's figures. At this writing the market is fairly supplied, but will not be overstocked unless a growing slow. Some of the holders are shipping east, preferring to go farther and risk a little than take the figures offered here.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $5 75 to $6 00; extra 100 lbs, smooth and fair, $5 50; extra 80 lbs open wool, $5 25.

Cattle.

HEDGES, RUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price Per lbs.	Weight.	Price.
16	21,880	@6 87 18	23,000	@6 87
18	25,800	@6 87 18	27,000	@6 87
18	20,280	@6 81 17	21,400	@6 87
18	20,280	@6 81 17	21,400	@6 87
18	21,600	@5 25 19	20,970	@5 25
18	18,810	@5 25 19	19,800	@5 25
11	11,440	@4 25 15	15,960	@4 25
14	14,000	@4 25 14	15,960	@4 25
17	20,380	@6 25 18	23,500	@6 25
18	18,810	@5 25 19	19,800	@5 25
18	20,130	@6 50 18	21,960	@6 50
18	20,880	@6 50 18	21,960	@6 50
17	21,610	@6 00 18	1,470	@6 00
18	16,470	@5 50 18	17,280	@5 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
14	17,840	@6 00 13	19,500		@6 50
14	17,150	@6 50 13	21,000		@6 50
12	9,910	@5 50 12	11,500		@5 50
12	14,720	@6 00 12	15,000		@6 00
17	20,400	@6 50 17	19,820		@6 50
17	1,425	@6 00	1,470		@6 00
61	62,400	@6 50	64,000		@6 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

1	1,020	@ 00 34	37,400	@5 50
17	21,000	@6 50 17	21,000	@6 50
18	19,620	@5 40 20	21,300	@5 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

17	19,300	@ 00	1,300	@5 25
1	960	@ 00 1	940	@ 00
2	2,800	@ 00 2	2,800	@ 00
4	4,000	@ 00 14	13,210	@ 00
14	18,800	@ 00 14	19,100	@ 00
1	1,100	@ 00 1	960	@ 00
14	18,860	@ 00 14	1,260	@ 00
1		@ 00 1	1,300	@ 00
1	1,000	@ 00 1	1,000	@ 00
1	1,000	@ 00 1	960	@ 00
1	900	@ 00 1	1,010	@ 00
1	1,000	@ 00 1	1,000	@ 00
20	17,200	@5 50 20	20,000	@5 50
1	1,000	@ 00 1	1,000	@ 00
1	1,000	@ 00 1	1,000	@ 00
1 cu foot		20 00		

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

4	6,960	@5 75 14	1,300	@ 00
14	18,800	@5 75 14	19,100	@ 00
16	18,800	@5 75 1	1,770	@5 75
16	18,800	@5 75 16	19,100	@ 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

3	3,530	4 12 2	2,850	4 00
17	20,400	4 25 17	21,250	4 00
18	19,440	4 00 20	19,920	3 75
18	19,440	4 00 18	19,440	4 00
18	21,600	4 25 18	21,600	4 00
18	20,880	4 00 18	20,880	4 00
18	21,240	4 00 18	21,240	4 00
18	20,520	4 00 18	20,520

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

Governor's Appointments Not Yet Decided Upon.

Probable Officers of the Senate and House.

The United States Senatorship---Rumor that Tower Abandons the Contest.

A Raid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1873.

Governor elect Hartranft was here to-day and left at noon. He has not yet decided on his appointments.

Members and Senators are gathering in Candidates for Speaker of the House are increasing. The following gentlemen have been announced to-day: Mitchell, of Tioga; McMahon, of Franklin; Lane, of Huntingdon, and Elliott, of Philadelphia, with the chances altogether in favor of the latter. The probabilities are that an arrangement will be effected by which Mitchell will be made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The present indications are that Selfridge will be Chief Clerk of the House, with Smull and Morrison as assistants.

The Senate will be organized without any trouble, with Anderson as Speaker, Erett as Chief Clerk, and Rogers, McAffee and Cochran as assistants.

The United States Senatorship.

Tower, of Schuylkill, candidate for the United States Senate, has taken rooms at the state Capitol Hotel, but as yet neither he nor his managers have put in an appearance. The rumors to-night are that he has abandoned the contest. General Cameron leaves here for Washington on Saturday, satisfied with the condition of things, and trusting everything to the management of his friends.

Railroad Bridge Washed Away.

HEMPSTEAD, TEXAS, January 2—Heavy rains caused the Brazer river to rise fifteen feet today, and the center span, two hundred feet, of the railroad bridge, five miles west of Hempstead, on the Western Branch Railroad, was carried away; this was a temporary structure while the new iron bridge was being erected. Loss several thousand dollars. Freight and travel westward is obstructed.

SUBTERRANEAN FIRE.

Singular Phenomena in Ohio—Is it a Volcano?

[From the Circleville (O.) Herald.]

Three miles from Bainbridge, Ross county, is located a hill of considerable altitude, known as "Copperas Mountain." Out of the top of this mountain issues a constant stream of smoke, while on its summit and general surface the vegetation has withered and died, until the whole hill presents a brown, sterile and desolate aspect, blasted as if by a whirlwind of fire. The ground on the top of the hill is so uncomfortably hot that it is almost impossible for a barefooted person to walk there. It is believed by persons who have visited the place that the fire is confined to only the entire interior of the hill is a mass of ignited combustible matter, and that the fire is and has been spreading with considerable rapidity. The theory prevailed in the neighborhood, a few years since, that on or about the first day of last October the party to whom the land belongs was burning brush on the hill-side, and that the flames communicated to inflammable matter, probably crude oil, coal, or other combustible substances, contained in the geological formation of the hill, and the hill being then full of such matter, the fire gradually gained headway until the interior has become a mass of molten metal. What the quenching of the fire is, of course, impossible from its situation, and how long it will burn, and when, if ever, the fire will reach a point where it can be controlled can only be conjectured. At present there is no danger to be apprehended to property in the vicinity, but there is no telling what shape the future may take, and there are not wanting those whose imaginative disposition lead them to predict that this is but the beginning of what may turn out to be a young volcano.

A Letter from Prof. West, the Murderer.

Professor West, who murdered and mutilated Cooch Turner, at Dover, Delaware, appears to take things coolly. From a letter written in Wilmington, written from the Newcastle jail, West says: "I have made a full, clear and unvarnished confession of all I did, much of which I do not remember. I have but little fear of the final result, as the public cannot be governed by passion till the time of my trial, and if reason prevails I should be acquitted. I have Smithers and Digby employed. My previous character is much in my favor, although the newspapers make me a perfect devil; but that is to their advantage. I should have delivered myself to the Sheriff at once, but for my wife's delicate health, and the age and health of my parents. I was afraid the announcement of being in jail might produce serious results before the circumstances could be explained to them. I am now in a comfortable bed, plenty to eat, and that which is good—to be in jail—and, everything considered, I am comfortable. This is the first time in my history I least expected. I am innocent of any crime before my Creator, and I trust it may be made so to appear before men."

Reducing Bones.

Mr. Potter Warner, New Hampshire, at a recent agricultural convention, gave the following formula for reducing bones: Place them in a large kettle mixed with ashes, and about one-tenth of lime to a barrel of bones. Cover with water and boil. In twenty-four hours all the bones, with the exception, perhaps, of the hard shin-bones, will become so much softened as to be easily pulverized by hand. They will not be in particles of bone, but in a pasty condition, and in excellent form to mix with muck, loam or ashes. By boiling the shin bones ten or twelve hours longer they will also become soft. This is an easy and cheap method of reducing bones. The farmer will set aside a cask for the reception of bones in some convenient place, and throw all that are found on the farm into it, especially if one or two dead horses come on his premises. He will be likely to find a valuable collection at the end of the year, which would prove a valuable adjunct to the manure heap.

A line of steamships is advertised to leave New Orleans at an early date, touch at Belize, Honduras, and run all along the great coast of Mosquita, at Greytown, Nicaragua, and at Port Simon in Costa Rica. This will embrace the leading ports in the States forming the republics of Central America.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Another Break Up at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—The ice in the river is moving—the landing and bridges are crowded with people, and all the steamers have their fires up. The ice commenced moving at 4:45. The steamers whistled the notice of the breaking up. Fringes of ice remains on each shore extending beyond the steamers. At first it seemed to move in a solid body, but the piers of the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Bridge are breaking it up. The Licking broke up at six o'clock and runs out gently. No boats as yet are injured, and boatmen feel happy and hopefully.

The ice in the river at half past nine was small and soft, and the danger is over. The ice from the Licking was not a general break up. It extended only a mile from the mouth, and the danger is thought to be past. Empty coal barges struck the steamer James B. Parker and pushed her on the sunken Nightingale and Minnesota wrecks. Damage $1,000. The fan-tail of the Minnesota was taken off, and the wreck of the Nightingale lay carried down the river; no other damage. River rising, with twenty-three feet of water.

The Kanawha special says the ice commenced moving at Lawrenceburg at half-past seven o'clock, and that the Kanawha is rising, with seven feet of water, and is free from ice, with boats running from Charleston to the mouth.

At one o'clock to-night the river was rising rapidly. No further damage to boats. The Leonora, with a sufficient crew, lies in the river at the lower part of the city, and went down with the ice. Her prospects for safety are regarded good. At half-past one the gorge at the Licking are whistling, which indicates the ice coming down, and the back water from the Ohio is relied on to prevent danger from it.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Ice gorges still hold fast here, but the prospects are in favor of a speedy break up. The river is rising, and the rains which have fallen all over a large section of the country are swelling nearly all the streams running into the Osage and Gasconade, tributaries of the Missouri, which rise in the Ozark mountains, south of the Louis, are said to be still rising rapidly. If this be true the Missouri below their mouths will break up with a rush, and carry on with great force the ice impetus that bodes disaster to the craft at our levee and below. Rain fell here all last night and most of to-day. Colder to-night. A large gorge of ice has detached from the gorge at Arsenal Island, below the city, this afternoon, and carried two transfer boats and a barge down the stream, and sunk a barge loaded with iron, lying alongside of the towboat Wild Goose, at Carondelet.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—No arrivals. Departed—Mary E. Forsyth. Heavy rain this morning. Clear and pleasant this evening.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 2.—No boats down to-day. Up—Indiana and Mayflower. Clear and cool. River full of floating ice and rising fast.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 2.—Cloudy. River rising. Arrived—E. H. Durfee and Indiana, for Orleans. Departed—Mary Miller, Dexter and Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Bismarck, E. H. Durfee, City of Chester and Emma Lucas, Vicksburg; James Howard, Cairo; Fanny Lewes, Vicksburg. The James Powell arrived with two barges of coal, and the Billy Collins passed down.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 2.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 15¾c; net receipts 2,419 bales; sales 800 bales; stock 65,795 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 2.—Cotton firm and stock light; middlings 19½c; net receipts 1,367 bales; exports—coastwise 2,500 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 42,982 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 2.—Cotton—Good grades firm and low grades easier; good ordinary 15½c; low middling 19¼c; net receipts 1,609 bales; exports—Coastwise 522 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 41,980 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 2.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary scarce; middling 19½c; net receipts 4,036 bales; sales 475 bales; stock 86,446 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Cotton quiet; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 15¾c; low middlings 19¼c; middlings 19¾c; net receipts 4,137 bales; exports—Continent 1,292 bales; coastwise 2,400 bales; stock 146,170 bales.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage December 30, 1872.

	Cents.
Hon. Edgar Cowan, Greensburg, Pa.	3
Miss Bell Hazett, Emsworth, Pa.	3
Capt. J. K. Barbour, Franklin, Pa.	3
Dr. J. E. Shaffer, Elizabeth, Pa.	3
F. A. Phillips, Derry, Pa.	3
Sisters of Mercy, St. Francis, Pa.	1
Adam M'Hattie, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Samuel Straub, Toledo, O.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Bishop Simpson To-night.

At Library Hall this evening, Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver a lecture having for its subject the events of the past ten years. Many things worthy of note have transpired in the decade, and if it is a matter of certainty that they will be ably handled by the Bishop. Let there be a full turn-out.

A Raid.

Last night Detective Samuel Long, of the Mayor's office, made a raid on the establishment of Mrs. Bradley, located in a court on Grant street, and on a charge of disorderly conduct arrested John McCormick, Lizzie Davis, Sallie Davis and Frances Cramer, inmates of the house. They were confined for hearings this morning.

Man Drowned.

A man whose name has not been ascertained, was drowned at ten o'clock Wednesday night, while crossing the Allegheny river just above the railroad bridge. The unfortunate employed at the lead works near by heard loud cries proceeding from the river, when he went down to the foot of the wharf and discovered a man struggling in a hole which had been cut in the ice. The watchman was afraid to go to his assistance, and in a moment saw the unfortunate man sink under the ice. The body has not been recovered.

The River—Three A. M.

At three o'clock this morning the steamboat men were expectant that the ice gorged in the Youghiogheny and upper Monongahela would have broken, and that the surplus of water would have suffered thereby. Up to hour at which we write the only water that has reached our vicinity, are the coals thus far are safe. The mercury in the thermometer since six o'clock last evening had risen four degrees, at the Monongahela bridge, and was still going up at three o'clock A. M. A break is imminent.

Sociable of the Medical Fraternity.

On New Year's evening a very enjoyable entertainment was given by Wm. H. Brill, Esq., druggist, of Allegheny, at his residence, Superior Station, in honor of his friends in the medical profession. A magnificent supper was served, consisting of the choicest viands, cake, wine and other delicacies. The company showed their appreciation by partaking heartily of the bounties, after which they retired to the parlor to amuse themselves with parlor ten pins, billiards, &c. Thus the time was passed pleasantly by, and it was quite late when the company parted, highly grateful to the host and hostess for the evening of pleasure long to be remembered.

Habeas Corpus Case.

Yesterday morning there was a hearing in the United States District Court in which Adam Bubenheimer appeared as relator, and Lieutenant Rogers, of the United States Army, as respondent. A writ was issued on Tuesday last by Judge McCandless, on application of the relator, directing Lieutenant Rogers to produce in court the body of Henry Bubenheimer. Lieutenant Rogers complied with this morning with the prisoner in charge, and in response to the writ answered that he was legally detained in custody of the United States military authorities. District Attorney Swoope, who appeared for the government, raised the point that the prisoner was held as a deserter from the United States army, that he was consequently subject to trial under the United States articles of war, and that the court had no jurisdiction in the case. The Court sustained the point raised by the District Attorney and dismissed the case.

Assault Upon a Wife.

Mrs. Mary Jane Harvey made an information before Deputy Mayor Nicholson, on Tuesday, charging her husband, William Harvey, with assault and battery, and threatening to take her life. They had been together in Chicago, and after the fire came to this city. After a time he induced her to sell out there, and come to this city. When she came, but soon found him unable to support her. She had a little money left, which she put out finally invested what money she had in furniture, and started keeping boarders. On New Year's he was requested by his wife to be prompt at dinner, but came in an hour or more after the food was prepared. Expressing his ill will, he was told to help himself to what was in the cupboard, whereupon he commenced throwing it at her, and that the street and threatened to kill her. This was not the first offence, and Deputy Mayor held him in six hundred dollars bail to answer the charges at court.

The Pittock Dinner to the Newsboys.

The newsboys of this city, on New Year's Day, partook of the fourteenth annual dinner gotten up for them by their friend and patron, Mr. Josiah W. Pittock. Of all the days in the calender, New Year's Day is the happiest for the newsboys—at least to this locality—as the many presents and enjoyableness has it been invested for them by the thoughtful generosity of their annual entertainer. It was good to witness the expressive faces of keen-witted youngsters who crowded City Hall last Wednesday, as their partaking of a fine dinner they feasted to the full upon the good things—dainties as well as substantials—under which the tables groaned. And it was right pleasant and cheery, too, to observe the active interest taken in their enjoyment by the numerous attendants, and to note the hearty alacrity with which for the nonce many of them transformed themselves into waiters and servants, that the wants of the voracious young guests might the more readily be administered to. It was a rich treat indeed, for the generous host must have been a sunshiny one for the generous treat, as well, since good deeds always bless the giver not less than the receiver.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

This evening has been set specially apart, in respect to the Opera Company, as a benefit to a recipient is one of the oldest, most talented and popular vocalists who favor our city with their presence, and whose name is a household one, professional. As manager and vocalist, and particularly as the representative of the better and more refined of the lyric drama, Signor Rudolfo Kelly, and who has ever been identified, does the gentleman warrant the confidence and appreciation of the community. The entertainment this evening will be found of the most interesting character, and well deserving of the patronage of our refined and intelligent citizens.

ACCIDENT ON THE WEST PENN RAILROAD.

A Passenger Train Run Into by a Freight Train—One Passenger Killed.

On Wednesday afternoon the express train West, on the West Penn Railroad, was run into by a freight train at Townsend station, about thirty-three miles from Allegheny, by which one passenger, a little girl, was killed, and one other injured. The express train was standing at the depot, stopped at Townsend station to obtain a supply of water, but a freight train going the same direction was following close behind, and the express engineer noticed the freight train, and set to work reversing the engine in the hope of averting the collision. The train had just commenced moving when the freight engine dashed into the rear passenger car. The platforms of all the passenger coaches were doubled up and broken in a terrible manner, but the damage caused by this time acquired saved the coaches from being completely wrecked. Col. Hicks, the conductor, was standing on the front platform of the middle car when he heard the whistle of the engine of the freight train, and by main force succeeded in reducing the passengers to remain in their seats. The little girl that was killed, Margaret Townsend by name, managed to push by the conductor, and just reached the platform when the crash came. She was caught in the wreck and instantly killed in an instant. Mr. Learn, of McKeesport, jumped from the